IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 1, prior to line 4, please add the following new heading and paragraph.

--CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is the U.S. National Stage of International Application Number PCT/FI2003/000732 filed October 6, 2003 and published in English on April 14, 2005 as International Publication Number WO 2005/034559 A1.—

On page 1, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 28 as follows:

--Development work of the FLO concept has been provided with somewhat strict requirements. FLO should, for example, support multiplexing of parallel data flows on to a basic physical subchannel and provide ~~optimisation~~optimization of spectral efficiency through the support of different interleaving depths, unequal error protection/detection, reduced channel coding rate granularity and support of different (8PSK, GMSK etc) modulations. Moreover, the solution shall be future proof and minimize the overhead introduced by the radio protocol stack.--

On page 4, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 1 as follows:

-- A protocol architecture of FLO in case of Iu mode is depicted in figure 2 wherein MAC layer 208 maps either a plurality of logical channels or TBFs (temporary block flows) from RLC entities located in RLC layer 206, said RLC layer 206 receiving data from e.g. PDCP 204 (Packet Data Convergence Protocol) and controlled by RRC (Radio Resource Controller) 202, to physical layer 210. In current specification [1] logical channels are used but are presumably to be replaced with the concept of temporary block flows in the future. The TBF concept is described in reference [3] in more detail. A dedicated channel (DCH) can be used as a transport channel dedicated to one MS in uplink or downlink direction. Three different DCHs have been introduced: CDCH (Control-plane DCH), UDCH (User-

plane DCH) and ADCH (Associated DCH), the CDCH and UDCH of which used for transmission of RLC/MAC data transfer blocks, whereas the ADCH targeted for transmission of RLC/MAC control blocks. A mobile station may concurrently have a plurality of transport channels active.--

On page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 as follows:

--In one embodiment of the invention, the proposed method for reconfiguration is exploited by a network element. The mobile station ~~utilises~~utilizes the current TFCS for sending uplink data even after a new TFCS (uplink) configuration with a different TFCI size has been transmitted to it by the network element. Upon noticing that the mobile station still remains on the old DBPSCH, the network element uses the old configuration to decode the received packets and resends the configuration message to the mobile that now receives and decodes it properly.--

On page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 13 as follows:

~~--Dependent claims disclose~~Various embodiments of the invention are disclosed below.--

On page 8, please amend the title on line 28 as follows:

--DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ~~THE~~ EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION--

On page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 33 and ending on page 9, line 17 as follows:

--Figure 4 discloses, by way of example only, a signalling chart describing the scenario of the embodiment of the invention in which mobile station 402 ~~utilises~~utilizes the current TFCS for sending data in uplink direction to radio access network (e.g. GERAN) 404 in radio packets, every such packet including one or more transport blocks (TB) of a certain transport format constituting a TFC of the current TFCS, the TFC signalled in the packet by TFCI. Mobile station transmits three packets: packet 406 with TFCI 1, packet 408 with TFCI 2, and packet 410 with TFCI 3, said packets including a number of transport blocks. Network 404 receives

and decodes the packets correctly by utilizing the TFCIs of the current TFCS. Now, however, the TFCS configuration should be updated due to addition/deletion of some transport format combinations. Therefore, network 404 transmits TFCS reconfiguration message 412 to mobile station 402, the message indicating change in the TFCI size thus requiring mobilization of a new DBPSCH ordered by network 404. Unfortunately message 412 actually never reaches its destination because of disturbances in the radio path. Hence, mobile station 402 sends the following radio packet 416 with TFCI 1 to network 404 by still utilizing the old configuration. However, as mobile station 402 does not switch to the new DBPSCH (switching can be monitored by the network by listening to the new DBPSCH), network 404 concludes that TCFS reconfiguration message 412 was not correctly received by mobile station 402 and resends it 418. In addition, network 404 managed to properly decode packet 416 by using the old configuration. Mobile station 402 receives the new configuration data, switches 422 to new DBPSCH and sends radio packet 420 in accordance with the new configuration.--